AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner cancel claims 1-4, 8-31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 39-48, 50, 51 and 53 without prejudice.

Applicant also requests that the Examiner delete those portions of the remaining claims that are showing in "strike-out" and insert those words that are underlined.

1-4. (cancelled)

5. (original) A compound of formula II:

$B\text{-}R\text{-}A\text{-}NHN{=}C(R^1R^2)$ II

or a derivative thereof, wherein:

A is NH(C=O)-, NH(C=S)-, NHNH(C=O)-, or NHNH(C=S)- or a direct bond to R;

B is an amino or thiol reactive moiety;

R is an aliphatic divalent group having any combination of the following groups, which are combined in any order: cycloalkylene, $C(R^{10})_2$, $-C(R^{10})=C(R^{10})-$, $>C=C(R^{12})(R^{13})$, $>C(R^{12})(R^{13})$, $-C\equiv C-$, O, $S(G)_a$, $P(J)_b(R^{10})$, $P(J)_b(LR^{10})$, $N(R^{10})$, $>N^+(R^{12})(R^{13})$ and C(L); where a is 0, 1 or 2; b is 0, 1, 2 or 3; G is O or NR^{10}; J is S or O; and L is S, O or NR^{10}; each R^{10} is a monovalent group independently selected from hydrogen and $M^1\text{-}R^{14}$; each M^1 is a divalent group independently having any combination of the following groups, which groups are combined in any order: a direct link, arylene, heteroarylene, cycloalkylene, $C(R^{15})_2$, $-C(R^{15})=C(R^{15})-$, $>C=C(R^{12})(R^{13})$, $>C(R^{12})(R^{13})$, $-C\equiv C-$, O, $S(G^1)_a$, $P(J)_b(R^{15})$, $P(J)_b(LR^{15})$, $N(R^{15})$, $N(COR^{15})$, $>N^+(R^{12})(R^{13})$ and C(L); where a is 0, 1 or 2; b is 0, 1, 2 or 3; G^1 is O or NR^{15}; J is S or O; and L is S, O or NR^{15}; R^{14} and R^{15} are each independently selected from the group among hydrogen, halo, pseudohalo, cyano, azido, nitro, $SiR^{16}R^{17}R^{18}$, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, haloalkyl, haloalkoxy, aryl, aralkyl, aralkenyl, aralkynyl, heteroaryl, heteroaralkyl, heteroaralkenyl, heteroaralkynyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclylalkyl, heterocyclylalkenyl, heterocyclylalkynyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, heteroaralkoxy and $NR^{19}R^{20}$; R^{19} and R^{20} are each independently selected from hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl, heteroaralkyl and heterocyclyl; R^{12} and R^{13} are selected from (i) or (ii) as follows: (i) R^{12} and R^{13} are independently selected from among hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl,

cycloalkyl, aryl and heteroaryl; or (ii) R^{12} and R^{13} together form alkylene, alkenylene or cycloalkylene; R^{16}, R^{17} and R^{18} are each independently a monovalent group selected from hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, haloalkyl, haloalkoxy, aryl, aralkyl, aralkenyl, aralkynyl, heteroaryl, heteroaralkyl, heteroaralkenyl, heteroaralkynyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclylalkyl, heterocyclylalkenyl, heterocyclylalkynyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, heteroaralkoxy and $NR^{19}R^{20}$; and

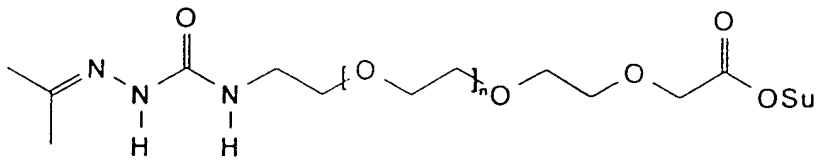
R^{11}, R^{12}, R^{13}, R^{14}, R^{15}, R^{16}, R^{17}, R^{18}, R^{19} and R^{20} can be substituted with one or more substituents each independently selected from Z, wherein Z is selected from alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, hydroxy, $S(O)_hR^{30}$, $NR^{30}R^{31}$, $COOR^{30}$, COR^{30}, $CONR^{30}R^{31}$, $OC(O)NR^{30}R^{31}$, $N(R^{30})C(O)R^{31}$, alkoxy, aryloxy, heteroaryl, heterocyclyl, heteroaryloxy, heterocyclyloxy, aralkyl, aralkenyl, aralkynyl, heteroaralkyl, heteroaralkenyl, heteroaralkynyl, aralkoxy, heteroaralkoxy, alkoxycarbonyl, carbamoyl, thiocarbamoyl, alkoxycarbonyl, carboxyaryl, halo, pseudohalo, haloalkyl and carboxamido; h is 0, 1 or 2; and R^{30} and R^{31} are each independently selected from among hydrogen, halo, pseudohalo, cyano, azido, nitro, trialkylsilyl, dialkylarylsilyl, alkyldiarylsilyl, triarylsilyl, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, haloalkyl, haloalkoxy, aryl, aralkyl, aralkenyl, aralkynyl, heteroaryl, heteroaralkyl, heteroaralkenyl, heteroaralkynyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclylalkyl, heterocyclylalkenyl, heterocyclylalkynyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, heteroaralkoxy, amino, amido, alkylamino, dialkylamino, alkylarylamino, diarylamino and arylamino;

R^1 is a saturated straight chain of 3 to 20 carbon atoms, a chain of 2 to 2000 ethyleneoxide moieties, or a saturated or unsaturated carbocyclic moiety of 3 to 20 carbon atoms; and

R^2 is a saturated straight chain of 3 to 20 carbon atoms, a chain of 2 to 2000 ethyleneoxide moieties, a saturated or unsaturated carbocyclic moiety of 3 to 20 carbon atoms.

6. (original) The compound of claim 5, wherein R is, or is a combination of, a saturated straight chain of 1 to 20 carbon atoms, a chain of 2 to 2000 ethyleneoxide moieties, or a saturated or unsaturated carbocyclic moiety of 3 to 20 carbon atoms.

7. (original) The compound of claim 5 that is:

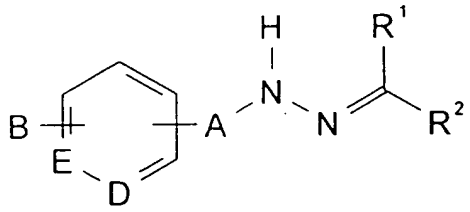


n = 2 - 2000

8-31. (cancelled)

32. (original) A method of crosslinking a natural or synthetic biological molecule, comprising:

(i) preparing a conjugate of formula Va:



Va

or a derivative thereof, wherein:

A is NH(C=O), NH(C=S), NH(C=NH), NHNH(C=O), NHNH(C=S), NHNH(C=NH) or a direct bond;

B is a natural or synthetic biological molecule;

D is a carbon or nitrogen atom;

E is a carbon or nitrogen atom;

R^1 hydrogen or a saturated straight chain of 1 to 12 carbon atoms; and

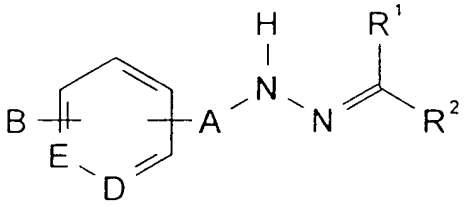
R^2 hydrogen or a saturated straight chain of 1 to 12 carbon atoms; and

(ii) applying the conjugate to a surface wherein the surface has at least one amino or one thiol reactive moiety for a time and under conditions such that the conjugate reacts with the amino or thiol reactive moiety of the surface forming a bond to the surface.

33-34. (cancelled)

35. (currently amended) A method of crosslinking a natural or synthetic biological molecule, comprising:

(i) preparing a conjugate of formula Va:



Va

or a derivative thereof, wherein:

A is NH(C=O), NH(C=S), NH(C=NH), NHNH(C=O), NHNH(C=S), NHNH(C=NH) or a direct bond;

B is a natural or synthetic biological molecule;

D is a carbon or nitrogen atom;

E is a carbon or nitrogen atom;

R^1 is hydrogen or a saturated straight chain of 1 to 12 carbon atoms; and

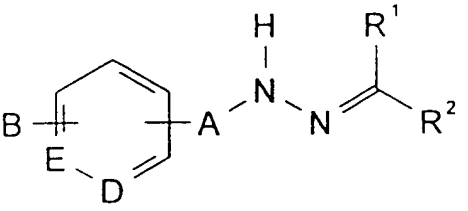
R^2 is hydrogen or asaturated straight chain of 1 to 12 carbon atoms; and

(ii) applying the conjugate to a surface wherein the surface has at least one ~~amino or one thiol reactive~~carbonyl moiety for a time and under conditions such that the ~~conjugate~~hydrazine moiety of the conjugate reacts with the ~~amino or thiol reactive~~carbonyl moiety of the surface forming a hydrazone bond to the surface.

36-37. (cancelled)

38. (original) A method of crosslinking a natural or synthetic biological molecule, comprising:

(i) preparing a conjugate of formula Va:



Va

or a derivative thereof, wherein:

A is NH(C=O), NH(C=S), NH(C=NH), NHNH(C=O), NHNH(C=S), NHNH(C=NH) or a direct bond;

B is a natural or synthetic biological molecule;

D is a carbon or nitrogen atom;

E is a carbon or nitrogen atom;

R^1 is hydrogen or a saturated straight chain of 1 to 12 carbon atoms; and

R^2 is hydrogen or a saturated straight chain of 1 to 12 carbon atoms; and

(ii) mixing the conjugate with a natural or synthetic biological molecule, wherein the molecule has at least one carbonyl moiety, for a time and under conditions such that the hydrazine moiety of the conjugate reacts with the carbonyl moiety of the molecule forming a hydrazone bond to the molecule.

39-48. (cancelled)

49. (original) The compound of claim 5, wherein B is an amino reactive moiety selected from succininimidyl ester, hydroxybenzotriazolyl ester, or pentafluorophenol ester.

50-51. (cancelled)

52. (currently amended) The compound of claim 5, wherein B is a thiol reactive moiety selected from maleimido, α-bromoacetyl, α-bromoacetamido, a-bromoacetamido or pyridyldisulfide.

53. (cancelled)